BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION PAID.

The following are the terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month ..... $ 3 00
" 3 months 7 50
" 6 months 15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months 2 00
" 6 months 3 00
" 12 months 5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper STOPPED when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING, in a style neatness and promptness.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES DOWN TO THE LATEST MOMENT.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. G. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Southern District of Georgia.

Desperate Attempt to Capture Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, June 9.—The enemy, three or four thousand strong, under General Kautz, made a desperate attempt to capture the city to-day. The enemy advanced in two columns and after several encounters with the works south east of the city, in which they were repulsed, succeeded in flanking our forces and causing them to retreat after fighting bravely. The Petersburg militia sustained the brunt of the first assaults, behaving like veterans and loosing six killed, and thirty wounded, among them, several of our best citizens. Reinforcements came up after the enemy had gotten almost into the city and drove them back. The Yankees are now retreating through Prince George.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, June 9.—The following dispatch has been received here:

HEADQUARTERS, June 8.—The enemy has been unusually quiet to-day along the whole extent of his line and nothing of importance has occurred. Two divisions of his cavalry under Sheridan are reported to have crossed the Pamunkey yesterday at New Castle Ferry.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

The advance of Sheridan's column, accompanied by artillery, appeared last night at Chesterfield Station, moving in the direction of Albemarle.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

RICHMOND, June 9.—Nothing doing along our lines today. Not a heavy gun was fired up to the writing.

Both armies are confronting each other and their breastworks with occasional picket firing.

From the Valley of Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS, MOUNTAIN DEPT., ON HIGHER, 11 o'clock, June 8.—Crook and Averill joined Hunter to-day at Staunton. A part of these forces are on the Brownsville and Middlebrook road. Five hundred cavalry made a demonstration at 3 o'clock p. m., in Waynesboro and Greenville, on the Staunton road. They were repulsed by Gen Imboden. The enemy retired to Bridge burning Fishersville Depot. Force with four thousand troops is moving down the Valley to reinforce Sheridan. The enemy have no supplies but what they obtain on the country. Our troops are in fine spirits. An advance is expected to-morrow.

From the Trans-Mississippi.

MOBILE, June 8.—The operator at Brandon on the 6th reports, on the authority of Col. Slade, from Shreveport as official from Camden, Arkansas, as follows: On the 24th Marmaduke engaged the enemy's mosing fleet near Guine's Landing. Capt. Steele boarded and captured the transport *Lebanon*. Pratt's battery did excellent service, crippling one gunboat seriously. The whole Federal fleet were seriously repulsed and driven down the river. Price is reported to be at Camden, Taylor below Alexandria and Steele occupied Little Rock and Pine Bluff.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, June 8.—After further debate the Senate passed the tax bill.

The House passed a bill authorizing the issue of certificates of indebtedness for property purchased or impressed by the Government, said certificates to be receivable in payment of all dues except export and import duties. A motion to re-consider was agreed to.

The Yankees Attempt to Capture Petersburg and are Repulsed.

We are indebted to the kindness of a gentleman for the use of the following private telegram received here last night:

PETERSBURG, June 8.—The enemy were met this forenoon and handsomely repulsed. The militia suffered considerably in killed and wounded, among the latter Mr Shaffer slightly in a skirmish at the water works.—The enemy have been shelling Fort Clifton all day.

We call the attention of farmers to the advertisement of Messrs. Shay, Williamson & Co., offering sheet iron for sale, suitable for sorghum boilers. Persons intending to make syrup cannot supply themselves with boilers too soon.

Daily Prayer Meeting.—TEN CENTS AND THE CAUSE DEMANDS IT.—A Prayer Meeting will be held at the Methodist Church in this city, daily, at 5 o'clock, P. M. All Christians and the public are respectfully invited. Come promptly. Don't wait for the bell—no bell will be rung. May 3-tf

SHEET IRON.

SHEET IRON 3-16 INCHES THICK FROM 28 TO 30 inches wide, from 6 to 9 feet long, suitable for Sorghum Boilers, for sale at

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO'S.
North State Iron & Brass Works, Raleigh.
June 10-7t

IMPORTANT SALE OF SHEET IRON AT AUCTION!!!

ON THURSDAY THE 23D JUNE INSTANT, IN front of our sales room we will sell 500 pieces extra quality Sorghum Pan Iron, 30 inches wide, 4½ to 9 feet long, about 3-16 inch thick. This Iron was advertised to be sold at Warrenton, N. C., some time since, but owing to an interruption in transportation it did not arrive in time.

In addition to the above we have some 50 sheets, same quality, that we will sell privately. This is doubtless the only lot of the kind of Iron at this time in the Confederacy.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
June 10-tf Auctioneers.

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job PRINTING with dispatch.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1864. NO. 181.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Of the minority report of the committee to whom the subject of *habeas corpus* was referred the *Examiner* says:

We have received a copy of the minority report of the House Judiciary Committee on the suspension of the *habeas corpus*. The report is signed by Mr. Garland, of Arkansas, and Mr. Gaither, of North Carolina. It opposes the act suspending the writ on the ground that it is utterly at war, in many of its essential features, with the constitution; and, secondly, that there was not, at the time it was enacted, any such emergency or exigency as required its passage; and there is not now any occasion for its being continued in force. It exposes, in an able and elaborate manner, the dangers arising from the power conferred by the act of allowing persons to be arrested upon the order of the President, or Secretary of War, or the general officer commanding the trans-Mississippi department, and then allowing persons to investigate their cases, who are appointed by the President, responsible to him alone, and knowing in their office no one else. Another remarkable feature of the act the minority report exposes is, that it seeks to imprison persons for acts not crimes by any laws that we know of, or that are on our statute book and do not come within the meaning of treason, nor any offence, and the anomaly is presented of arresting and detaining a person for an act for which there is no punishment provided. The report also cites the decision of Chief Justice Taney, in the Merryman case, wherein it was held that even if the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended by the act of Congress, and a party not subject to the rules and articles of war was afterwards arrested and imprisoned by regular judicial process, he could not be detained in prison, for the article in the amendment of the constitution, which provides for a speedy and public trial of persons, in all criminal prosecutions, by an impartial jury in the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, &c., &c., would prevent it. This feature of the old constitution is identical with article 1, section 9, clause 17, of the Confederate States Constitution. The report enters upon a wide field of discussion and argument, and treats the subject in a learned and profound manner, evincing much legal acumen and research. Its whole drift of reasoning leads to this point: that the public safety did not require the suspension of the writ, nor does it now require this suspension to continue.

EXCITEMENT IN PERU.—We continue to hear of "wars and rumors of wars." Europe seems to be on the eve of a general clash of arms, growing out of the Dane German controversy. The following paragraph from the New York *Herald* shows that a collision between Spain and Peru is not improbable:

We have highly important news from Peru by the steamers which arrived yesterday from Aspinwall. War had been commenced on that republic, in a most extraordinary manner, by Admiral Pinson, commandig the Spanish squadron in the Pacific, the first overt act having been committed on the 15th of April, when, without any declaration of war by Spain, or any previous notice, such as is customary with all civilized nations, the Admiral, for a grievance alleged to have been suffered by one of his countrymen at the hands of some Peruvians, proceeded to take possession, in the name of Spain, of the Chincha Islands, the property of Peru, and of a Peruvian vessel which he found in that vicinity.

He then sailed for the port of Callao, with the intention of seizing all the naval vessels of the republic lying there; but in this he was frustrated, the Peruvians having received timely notice of his designes. Great indignations and excitement prevailed throughout the country on account of these outrages on the part of the Spaniards, and the authorities and people were preparing to defend their sovereignty and reclaim their territory. At our latest dates it was not known whether the Spanish Government sanctioned these proceedings of its agents. Not only were the people of Peru themselves enthusiastically united in the determination to support their Government and repel these aggressions, but they had the sympathy and pledge of support of the most influential resident foreigners, who, in public meetings, had strongly condemned the conduct of Admiral Pinson.

SPIES IN THE YANKEE ARMY.—B. F. Taylor, correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, in referring to the various ways in which news is communicated to the enemy, gives the following incident:

Women—not invariably any "better than they should be"—have always been employed to persuade information out of unsuspecting, but not unsuspected persons, and they bring a degree of tact and shrewdness into play that hirsute humanity can never hope to equal. Many a wasp has been caught with their honey of hypocrisy. Take an illustration: A subordinate Federal Officer, in a certain city, within this department, had long been suspected of disloyalty, but no proof to warrant his arrest could be obtained, and so, as a dernier resort, a woman was set at him.

She smiled her way into his confidence, and became his next best friend, but, finding that ears were of no use, for he could not be induced to say one word of matters pertaining to his office, she changed her plea of attack, and turned a couple of curious, and, as I am told, beautiful eyes upon him. Not unfrequently he would ride out of town into the country, and be absent three or four hours and return.—For all the hours of the twenty-four but just these she could count. Within them, then, lay the mischief, if mischief there was, and she began to watch if he made any preparation for these excursions.—None. He loaded the old fashioned pistol, drew on his gloves, light a cigar, bade her a loving good-bye—"only that and nothing more." Was he deep, and she dull? Time would show. At last, she observed that he put an unusual charge into the pistol, one day, and all at once she grew curious in pistols. Would he show her some day how to charge a pistol, how to fire a pistol, how to be a dead shot? And just at that minute she was athirst, and would be bring her a lemonade? She was toying with the weapon, and he went. The instant the door closed behind him she drew the charge, for she knew quite as much of pistols as he, and substituted another.—She was not a minute too soon for back he came, took the pistol and rode away. No sooner had he gone than she set about an examination of the charge, and it proved to be plans and details of the Federal forces and movements, snugly rolled together. The mischief was in the pistol, then, though none but a woman would have thought of it, and so it was that he carried information to his rebel friends with rural proclivities. The woman's purpose was gained, and when the officer returned his "next best friend" had vanished like an Arab, or a vision, and he had hardly time to turn about before he was under arrest.

NEGLECT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—The Columbia *Guardian* says:

One of our oldest and most esteemed citizens has requested us to notice the fact that a large quantity of Government corn, at the Charlotte Junction, within a very short distance of good shelter, has been exposed to the heavy rains with which we are visited. This gentleman passed down the railroad Friday evening and saw it so exposed. It is known that it rained nearly all of Friday night, and on his return Saturday evening, it was still in the rain. At any time this waste would be reprehensible—at present it is especially so. We hear also that a quantity of sea island cotton belonging to the government is exposed to rain in an imperfectly sheltered warehouse near the city.

We do not know who are responsible for this neglect and we are glad that we do not. But whoever they may be, we feel that it is our duty to call attention to the matter as we have been requested to do.

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months	$15.00
" " Three months	8.00
" " One month	3.00
Weekly paper, three months	3.00
" " six months	5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.
GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD River, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,270 acres land, 400 of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new lath fencing on locust posts. 2,875 bushels of corn were gathered from 28 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode, to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pastures. The balance of the tract, say 970 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storerooms, diary, smokehouse, framed corn crib, capacity, 2,500 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 28 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to Gen. Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price for these lands is ($160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from a year years of age. Also the farm tools, consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorgho mill, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c., &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle.

Address McK. JOHNSTONE,
Care of ANDREW JOHNSTONE,
Flat Rock, N. C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consists of 15 head, and my sheep of about 80 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $200,000 for the land, negroes stock, farm tools, lumber, &c., &c., or will sell separately.

April 26-d&wtf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED,

A FEMALE TEACHER TO LIVE IN A FAMILY in the country, one who can teach music and embroidery. Any one applying can give reference and state terms. Address Box No. 64, Greensboro', N. C.
May 30 d1m

NURSE WANTED.

A GOOD SERVANT IS WANTED TO ACT AS Child's Nurse, for which a good price will be paid. Apply immediately at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 7-tf

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.
March 18-d&wtf

LOST.

ON SUNDAY EVENING, ABOUT THE PROGRESS Office, or between the Office and the residence of the Editor, a small pocket knife, four blades and nearly new. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery at
May 3-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Asst. Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John H Haigh, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Guion, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Mason, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Hdqt at Rocky Mount.)
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice...William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas A. Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Byrum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Hinsdale, Johnston; J R Haygrave, Anson; James R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent to Asylum for

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aide to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasure. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. S Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timbell, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood. Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Longee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. B. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. G. Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 2 miles Southeast from Concord and of the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS HARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C. Feb. 13-tf.

WANTED.

A GOOD COOK AND WASHER FOR THE BALance of the year, for whom good wages will be given. Apply at
May 3-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 1st 1864.

STRAW IN URGENTLY REQUIRED TO MAKE bedding for the wounded soldiers at the Hospitals of this post.

I appeal to all who have any on hand to bring it in immediately.

They will not only perform a patriotic duty in alleviating the sufferings of our wounded veterans, but can secure ample compensation. W. E. PEIRCE,
June 2-d12t Capt. & A. Q. M.

CAIN MILLS! CAIN MILLS!!

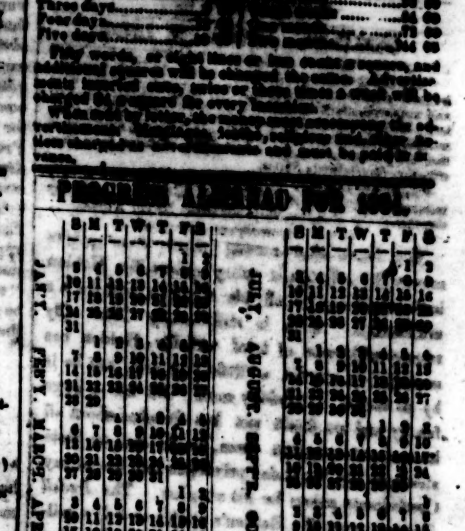
WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE ORders for Cain Mills, vertical or horrizontal, single or double geared. Persons in want would do well to apply at once, as the demand is pressing, at the North State Iron and Brass Works.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.
Raleigh, June 4-6t

ADVERTISING RATES.

[illegible]

PROGRESS SPREAD FOR MAY.



MILITARY DIRECTORY.

Field Officers, Brigades, Divisions and Corps of North Carolina Regiments:

No.	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	H A Brown,	J N Halsell,	L C Latham,
2	W S Ox,	W S Stallings,	R W Hartt,
3	S D Thruston,	W M Parsley,	W T Enochl,
4	Bryan Grimes,	J H Wood,	H A Gilmore,
5		J W Lea,	W J Hill,
6	R Webb,	S McD Tate,	
7	E G Haywood,	W D Davidson,	J McL Turner,
8	J M Wittkon,		R A Barrier,
9	W H Cheek,	R Barringer,	W H H Cowles,
10	S D Pool,	H T Guion,	{ T Sparrow, / Jos Reilly,
11		W J Martin,	P W Bird,
12	B E Coleman,	W S Davis,	R W Alston,
13	J H Hyman,	H A Rogers,	E B Withers,
14	R T Bennett,	W A Johnston,	J H Lambeth,
15	Wm MacRae,	W H Yarborough,	G W Hammond,
16	W A Stowe,		
17	W F Martin,		T M Sharpe,
18	J D Barry,	J W McGill,	T J Wooten,
19	C M Andrews,	W G Robinson,	W P Roberts,
20	P P Toon,		
21		W B Rankin,	W J Pfohl,
22	T S Galloway,		
23			C C Blackwell,
24	W J Clarke,	J L Harris,	T D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	S C Bryson,	W S Grady,
26	J R Lane,		J T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr.,	G F Whitehead,	J C Webb,
28	S D Lowe,	W H A Speir,	S N Stowe,
29	W B Creasman,	B S Proffitt,	
30	F M Parker,		
31	J V Jordan,	C W Knight,	J A D McKay,
32		D G Coward,	H G Lewis,
33	C M Avery,	R V Cowan,	J M Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	G T Gordon,	P L Twitty,
35	J G Jones,	J T Johnston,	S P Taylor,
36	Wm Lamb,	J D Taylor,	J M Stevenson,
37	W M Barbour,	W G Morris,	J L Bost,
38	W J Hoke,	John Ashford,	G W. Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	P A Reynolds,	
40	J J Hedrick,	Geo Tait,	W A Holland,
41	J A Baker,	A M Waddell,	R Moore,
42	J E Brown,	C W Bradshaw,	T J Brown,
43	T S Kenan,	W G Lewis,	W J Boggan,
44	T C Singletary,	T L Hargrove,	
45		J B Winston,	T McG Smith,
46	W L Saunders,	A C McAlister,	N McNeill,
47	G H Faribault,		A D Crudup,
48	S H Walkup,	A A Hill,	W H Jones,
49	L M McAfee,	J A Fleming,	J T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	J C Vanhook,	
51	H McKethan,	Q B Hobson,	J R McDonald,
52		M A Parks,	Eric Erson
53	W A Owens,	J T Morehead,	
54	K R Murchison,	A Ellis,	J A Rogers,
55	J K Connally,	A H Belo,	
56	P F Faison,	G G Lake,	J W Graham
57	A C Godwin,	H C Jones,	J A Uralge,
58	J B Palmer,		T J Dula,
59	D B Ferebee,	Ed Cantwell,	J M Mayo,
60	W M Hardy,	J T Weaver,	J T Hall,
61	J D Radcliffe,	W S Devane,	H Harding,
62		G W Clayton,	
63			
64		W N Garrett,	P T Jones,
65	G N Polk,	A H Baird,	J J Spann,
66		J H Nethercutt,	C G Wright,
67	J N Whitford,	R W Wharton,	E Whitford,
68	J W Hinton,	E C Yellowley,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander McRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by Major James J Iredell, 53d Regiment; The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J G Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J A Wynn; The Sixteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj J McRae; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion, and is commanded by Col W H Thomas.

The 1st and 3d Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5d, 44th, 14th and 20th are in Lowrance's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Hoke's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 10th, 50th and 53d are in Gordon's Brigade, Hampton's Division, Stewart's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 64th are in Ransom's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Eaton's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 32d, 45d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Daniel's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 40th, 41st, 63d, 64th, 65th 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

Office A. & N. C. R. R. Co.,
GOLDSBORO', May 30, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road Company will be held in the town of Goldsboro', on Thursday, June 30th, 1864.
June 2-d&wtd J. DICKEY JUSTICE, Sec'y.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C

We hear that among other unscrupulous [illegible] is going against Mr. Holden [illegible] to all the [illegible] that he is [illegible] Why is it [illegible] By [illegible] of land with Mr. Holden has [illegible] a State property, but he is [illegible] by the State, probably much the law a large [illegible] but it takes about all [illegible] Holden privileges and has to pay Confederate prices for his supplies. The *Jeffolk Register*, puts Mr. Holden's wealth at half a million of dollars, so it seems Vance not only makes these ridiculous statements himself but has issued [illegible] orders to his organs to repeat them. If the *Register* means that Mr. Holden is worth half a million in Mr. Memminger's currency he may have fallen under the mark, for it takes forty or fifty dollars of that to buy a bushel of meal in this market, but if he refers to hard dollars he is not worth the tenth part of it. But wealth or poverty should have nothing to do with the office of Governor. If Mr. Holden has not the moral and intellectual qualifications to fill the office let the people of the State reject him. What Mr. Holden has or had made before the war, for he has made nothing by blockade running or speculating.

We heard a battle-scarred soldier, a warm friend of Mr. Holden, remark to a crowd of gentlemen on Wednesday, that a citizen of Raleigh had told him and others that Mr. Holden would not get twenty votes in this city. This it is that Destructive speechmakers and office-holders try to withhold and deceive the men who are fighting the battles of their country. Every intelligent person here knows that Mr Holden will carry this city and county by a large majority.

Why don't the Confederate States Congress at once put on not clothing the Constitution, and put the purple on the back of Mr. Davis and the sceptre of Empire in his hand? Why do the thing by pretension?—why attempt a nominal observance of the Constitution when every feature and principle it contains is ignored and trampled under foot? Mr. Davis can't live on twenty-five thousand a year, and a proposition is made by his many Congress to increase his pay, in direct violation of the constitution; but as in conscription, impressments, seizures, &c., "military necessity" will prevail and the increase will be allowed, and the corruption once commenced will never end while there is blood to be drawn from the carcass of the animal. If Mr. Davis cannot live on twenty-five thousand a year how can the private soldier support an establishment on eleven dollars a month? The fact is corruption in office, Confederate and State, is becoming the order of the day, and the people, the owners and masters of the establishments, must meet and successfully resist the torrent now, or be swept away by it. If the President cannot live on his salary let him give way to a man who can. If he is particularly in need of creature comforts his patriotic friend and political adviser, Sabastian David Vance, should divide his blockade luxuries with him.

On the subject of the increase of salary the *Examiner* says:

"Shortly after the Confederate Government was removed to Richmond, a bill was attempted in the Confederate Congress to give the President a large increase to the salary, the purpose of transporting his family to the seat of the war being mentioned in hot case. The general sentiment of the public [illegible] that of the citizens of Charleston, South Carolina, until the people no longer a [illegible] Congress. [illegible] has not been forgotten; and, in this agony of the nation, a "joint resolution" suddenly appears, and is whisked through the House with incredible alacrity, giving additional compensation and emolument to this functionary under the name of "lights an fuel for the Presidential mansion," and forage in the Presidential stables for four horses during the war.

The ninth chapter of the second section of the third article of the Confederate Constitution declares: "The President shall at stated times receive a compensation which shall neither be increased or diminished during the period for which he has been elected; and he shall not receive during that period any other emolument from the Confederate States or any of them."

"The joint resolution of Congress strikes in the teeth of the Constitution. It is enough to declare that fact, as it is to state that two and two make four—it would be as foolish to argue the truth of one proposition as of the other. But the "President cannot live on his salary!" Then let him resign, and live as other people do, without it. He has the best house in Richmond, furnished, and twenty-five thousand a year. If he cannot live on that, who can live in the Southern Confederacy? It is also said that similar "helps" were given the President of the United States under the old government. So they were, and it was the unspeakable corruption and villiany which came of this, and other not more heinous expenditures of the nation's money, which overthrew the old government. We make this war to get rid of the precedents and practices of the old government. Would to God we might almost risk all the [illegible] bridges, which [illegible] Grant's still in front of [illegible] That he has gone back to the White House. I am doubtful sure. He [illegible] waiting for the Southside to be ready to strengthen his lines and issue his [illegible] for another and a desperate final effort.

It is said, as I above this, however, that he is again moving more to our right.

[From the Enquirer.]

FROM THE VALLEY.

The particulars concerning the movements of the Yankees under Hunter, after the battle of New Hope had been decided in their favor, and opened the way to Staunton, are as yet obscure. They arrived, however, at Staunton on Monday morning, and, of course, set about the work of destruction. The government shops are in a populous part of the town, and as they were, no doubt, destroyed with the torch, private property must have suffered, to say nothing of the agony experienced by the good and gallant people of that town upon realizing the presence of the foe, against whose coming they had but recently felt so secure. It was thought probable that Hunter, after destroying all the important property here, would move on Waynesboro', and attempt a passage of Rockfish Gap, destroying the Central railroad tunnel if possible, and coming down upon Charlottesville.

This, however, is a conjectural programme, not so plausible as that which would lead him through the rich counties of Augusta and Rockbridge, to Lexington, where, after forming a junction with Crook, he would burn the Institute and arsenal, and then make his escape from the forces sent in pursuit, by way of the Warm Springs. The forces under Crook had arrived at Millboro Station on the Central Railroad, on Monday morning, and this being only some sixteen miles from Lexington, it is likely that that town is their immediate destination.

THE EXAMINER ON BRAGG AND PEMBERTON.

The following remarks of the *Examiner* about Generals Bragg and Pemberton are pretty caustic:

In the war-chariot of Sid there were no supernumeraries; the driver and the fighter and no more.—We want no supernumeraried snow-drop men to act as a dead weight on our bloody progress through the ranks of the besieging foe, to be paraded hereafter in the triumphial chariot as the heroes of a contest, which they only served to complicate, of a victory which they only helped to retard.

If the Southern community realized the fact that Bragg had his hand on the reins, a loud and stern protest would rise from every quarter of the land; a protest so loud and so stern that it would be impossible for the deafest ear not to hear, or the stiffest neck to keep from bending. As it is everybody is dissatisfied with the provision which the President has thought fit to make for his favorites. Will nothing serve but to have these unlucky men in Richmond? The Catholic church has bishops in partibus infidelium—bishops who never administer the rites of their religion to the soul of their cure, who never even behold the diocese from which they derive their titles. Nova Zembla is too cold, Timbuctoo is too hot, the Cochin Chinese are too obstreperous, the Fejeeans too partial to the persons of their visitors. *Why* cannot we have generals in partibus? Is there no outlying territory, which we can claim and only claim? Is not Delaware a Southern State? Does not Ohio belong to Virginia? Let us erect two departments of this sort—departments in which there is nothing to do, or, still better, in which nothing can possibly be done, and let us give them incontinently in charge to these men, with their headquarters at some fiddler's Green or Fool's Paradise. True, we cannot very well afford disasters in our present circumstances, but we can still less afford to have two birds of ill omen haunting our capital at a time like this, when the pressure from without is so great, that it is silly, nay, criminal, to do anything that might have the least to depress or dampen the spirits of those who stand between the city and the foe, or to weigh down the buoyant hope of those whose all is intrusted to the keeping of such brave defenders. As we have said, time after time, it is hardly worth while to argue the matter. We believe Mr. Orr to be perfectly right in his estimate of General Bragg, and we hold that Gen. Johnston's dispatches have fully demonstrated the failure of Pemberton. Others may not go as far as we do. Some may think that Bragg would make a tolerable brigadier, and Pemberton a fair captain of artillery. But everybody—outside of Confederate—deplores or execrates, according to his temperament, the appointment of these men to service of this place and at this time—of all other times and places. The Yankees have brought their great success of the West to cope with our great success of the East; they have brought Unconditional Surrender Grant and his myrmidons to meet Lee of Arlington, and his unconquered veterans. We hope yet to make Grant deserve his nickname a second time, and in a different way, but we could not encourage our assailant and his army more than has been done, than by setting up in his front as skittles to be bowled down by slow balls or fast balls, whichever may seem best, such personages as Grant's old antagonists of Lookout mountain and Vicksburg. As for the effect on our own men, it is doubtless true that the mass of the army cannot believe that their glorious commanders are actually the subordinates of any jack in-office, and nothing except defeat could make them realize that they are following Bragg and not Lee. And yet it would be far, far better, even for our army, if there were no such external position as exists at present, and beyond measure desirable for the citizens of our capital and State. An official *dementi* has been given to the report that General Bragg ordered the evacuation of Petersburg. Granted that the report was false, was it as wholly unfounded? Put a man of known characteristics in any prominent position, and people will straightway begin to prophecy, and it cannot be said that their predictions are without foundation. The evacuation of Petersburg, like the recall of the General who whipped Seigel from the Valley of Virginia, would have been exceedingly natural things for General Bragg, and we do not wonder at the reports. In these points he may have suffered injustice only by anticipation. However, such anticipations are a more grievous injury to our cause than any anticipations can be to General Bragg's character for generalship; and we, in common with the rest of our countrymen, are more concerned for the salvation of the capital and the country than for the renown of any one man.

We are engaged in no idle game. We fight not as used beating the air. We are driving the red battle car, and not a gilded coach with room enough on the footboard for uniformed *chasseurs* with marshal's batons. Out behind! We are driving artillery into the fight. Get off the caissons! And horses accustomed to the flash of steel, to the roll of drums, to the waving of banners and the peal of cannon, have been known to start and shy at unfamiliar objects.

Edward Pollard, of the *Examiner*, has been sent to Fort Lafayette. Belle Boyd has been released.

Some of the Vance organs call the Personal Liberty bill of Mr. Boyden a *nullification act*.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

VIRGINIA.

The war around Richmond is assuming rather a chronic shape, nothing beyond skirmishing having disturbed for several days, and the Richmond papers are yet without the details of operations in the Valley and the occupation of Staunton.

[From the Dispatch of Wednesday.]

There was some skirmishing on the lines yesterday, but nothing of any importance occurred.—Grant is evidently too busily engaged in his strategic movements for a change of position to risk the consequences of "butting" against our works upon just at present.

A reconnoissance over the York River Railroad yesterday developed the enemy in some force at the lower end of the trestle work over the Chickahominy beyond Meadow Station.—They have constructed a mask of bushes to conceal their movements, and whether they are planting a battery on the road, or proceeding on down the Chickahominy, is not known.

The latest intelligence from the front represents that Grant is still moving towards our right, and the impression still prevails that he is endeavoring to make his way to James river.

Affairs at Bottom's Bridge continue quiet, nothing having occurred yesterday save the occasional throwing of a shell from either side, which served to keep the men on the lookout.

There is no news of interest from the Southside.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 6, 8 o'clock, P. M.

Since my last communication nothing of special interest has occurred in the fighting line.—After dusk last evening there was a heavy cannonade, lasting for about an hour, but it amounted to little or nothing.

About sundown yesterday evening Lt. Gen. Grant sent a flag of truce bearing a communication for Gen. R. E. Lee, proposing that in the intervals of battles squads of unarmed men by merely exhibiting a white flag should be permitted to come between the lines to bury the dead and care for the wounded. Gen. G., in sending this flag, professed to be actuated alone by motives of humanity. Gen. Lee at once replied, declining, it is said, to accede to a proposition of this character, but intimating a willingness to entertain a proposition for a flag of truce in the regular way. Gen. Grant, it is proper to mention, averred in sending his communication that there were dead and wounded of both sides between the lines. That there were any Confederate dead unburied or wounded unattended to between the lines Gen. Lee denied.

This morning Lieut.-Gen. Grant sent another flag, saying that he would avail himself of the arrangements to send squads of his men between the lines for the purposes indicated. Gen Lee at once notified Gen. Grant that he had misconstrued his letter. This wound up the correspondence, and so the matter stands.

This morning the fact was revealed that the enemy had fallen back from our left and a part of the centre, in front of Early and a portion of Anderson's command, and moving by their left flank still to our right, or concentrating their troops on that point. Lieut.-Gen. Early at once began to swing his columns, and went some two miles, passing over three heavily entrenched lines of works which the enemy had left. On lines parallel with the Mechanicsville Pike, some nine or ten miles from Richmond, we captured some fifty prisoners, some of whom say Grant has fallen back to the White House to get the protection of his gunboats. Others think he is moving toward James river, in order to go to the Southside. Besides this nothing of interest has transpired to-day.

I have it from good authority that our captures of prisoners since the campaign began will foot up about seven thousand, five hundred well, besides a number of wounded ones.

June 7—4½ P. M.

Early yesterday evening moved forward, or rather swung his lines on our left around some three or four miles in pursuit of the enemy, who had left his front, until he found them in force strongly entrenched on the Pottotomy creek, with a deep and impenetrable marsh in their front. After skirmishing with them awhile nothing was left him but to desist in the pursuit. Among the prisoners whom we captured was a Captain of Engineers on Sheridan's staff. The enemy in falling back left some three or four lines of very heavy works. As usual the enemy have inflicted all kinds of wrongs upon the heads of the poor non-combatants left in their lines. Some of the people in the country thus abandoned by them were absolutely without one morsel to eat; whilst their houses had been literally sacked, the bedding being taken by the Yankee devils to the trenches to sleep on, and other kinds of furniture carried there and wantonly destroyed. To day our wagons are hauling a large number of hides left by the enemy, and also some arms—say, six or seven hundred stands. To-day on our extreme left all was quiet at 8½ P. M.

Last evening Grant sent another flag of truce to Gen. Lee, requesting a specific flag of truce to bury the dead. This was granted, and the time between 7 and 10 P. M., set apart for that purpose. From some cause or other, however, Grant did not get notice of the truce in time, and his dead were not hurried. This morning another flag of truce came over, but I am not advised at this writing of its purport.

[For the Daily Progress.

The Testimony Wholesome.

Mr. Editor:—In an [illegible] of June 2d, which [illegible] of Northern [illegible] "While [illegible] individual exceptions of Mr Holden are [illegible] have at last [illegible] who is going to support him. He is at Mill Hill, Cabarrus co., a Lutheran preacher in rather odious repute among his brethren, who had trouble with him some months ago on the subject of our Southern institution." Now I desire to say this is a base, wilful and infamous falsehood, as the testimony of my brethren, in the ministry, will abundantly show. The supposed "trouble my brethren had with me" refers to a matter which occurred, not a few months ago as falsely stated, but over two years ago, when, at a meeting of said District Synod, the formation of a Southern General Synod was under discussion. I, and some others, then and there opposed the measure, solely on the ground that it was not the proper time, as a full delegation from all the District Synods, which was very desirable, could not, owing to the state of the country, be present, and that satisfactory land-marks could not then be established. During the discussion some remarks about loyalty and disloyalty were made by an injudicious member, but not one word then, before nor since, was uttered in regard to "our Southern institution." How deeply sunken in depravity the heart that is capable of perpetrating so foul a slander.

The unsurpassed kindness, devoted friendship and generous support I receive from the people of my charge and the citizens of this community—all good and true as ever was or ever will be "the sanctimonious pious *of perfection* that presides over the *Watchman*"—prove the unfounded and malicious character of his charge. To so vile accumulator I cannot but apply the words of St. Paul to Elymas—"O full of all subtilty and all mischief thou child of the devil, thou enemy of all righteousness, will thou not cease to pervert the right ways of the Lord." The object of the above flagitious assault upon me is two-fold. First, to seek revenge for a supposed insult, and second, to injure Mr. Holden by attempting to create the doubly false impression that he is supported by a very few only, and those such as are untrue to their country. No gentleman, of the slightest respectability, would be actuated by either motive. The first is devilish, the second is little better.

Finally, I would recommend to the serious consideration of Mr. Bruner, the very *sapient* editor of that worthless Destructive sheet designated the Salisbury *Watchman*, a sublimely interesting passage of scripture, which he will find by referring to Rev., 21 chap., 8th verse, latter clause.

"A LUTHERAN PREACHER."

Public Sentiment.

Extract from a letter dated

CAMP NEAR KINANSVILLE, June 8.

"We have not seen a copy of the *Progress* since we left Fort Holmes, as you know we are quite anxious to hear from our old Capital, through the *Progress* or *Standard*, as they are the only organs we consider reliable. In my opinion all that is required to secure the election of the great advocate of civil rights and liberty is the reading of the above named papers."

How our Sick and Wounded are Treated.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the noble and self-sacrificing conduct of the people of Virginia towards the soldiers from other States. Relative to the treatment of our sick and wounded at Camp Winder Hospital the *Whig* of Wednesday says:

In the House of Representatives, a few days ago, some of the Representatives of North Carolina in unanimously advocating the granting of furloughs to wounded soldiers for a less term than sixty days, as provided by the then existing law, alluded in strong terms to the suffering of the North Carolina wounded at Camp Winder. We approved of the change as advocated, and would have now, and until the war is over (and God grant it may be soon,) every brave boy from North Carolina in the bosom of his family, as soon as wounded, if it were practicable. It will be thus seen that there is not a shade of difference of opinion between us and the most zealous advocates for the proposed change in the furlough system. However the tone of the remarks of more than one of the North Carolina delegation, who took part in the discussion already alluded to, induced us to infer that at Camp Winder Hospital the North Carolina wounded were treated with neglect, to use the mildest term. What then was our astonishment, yesterday, when we met an energetic daughter of Virginia—one of those angels of mercy whose good deeds will never be fully known or appreciated until they are unfolded in another and a better world—with a subscription list headed by a well known citizen of Richmond, with fifty dollars (and the amount promised to reach a round sum,) with which to purchase delicacies for a ward in this Hospital, which is occupied by some others than North Carolinians. She informed us that a committee of ladies of which she is a member, but rarely allow a day to pass without carrying them such articles of nutriment as will suit the condition of their health. On Saturday last they carried four gallons of ice-cream—a donation from Mr. Pizzini, the well known confectioner on Broad Street—and distributed it among these gallant North Carolinians, whom Gov. Vance, ye are called "Tarheels," because their feet adhere so closely to the battle field, that they are never able to retreat.

We have no issue to make with the North Carolina delegation for their zeal in behalf of the wounded, but we publish the above to let the mothers, wives and sisters of wounded North Carolinians know that their dear ones in Virginia, though prostrate from wounds received while bravely opposing the advance of the accursed Yankees, find, among their sisters in Virginia, many a Florence Nightingale, ready and anxious to minister to their wants. In a word, that while some are deprived of the endearing associations of home, because the character of their wounds will not permit them to be moved, that they have excellent and attentive surgeons, and are not permitted to suffer for the want of suitable food or kind nursing.

From the Meridian (Miss.) Clarion.

CONGRESS AND THE PRINTING PRESS.

Eminent writers observe that of the great men who have appeared in the world, many have been distinguished by the brilliant lustre of their birth or their condition of life; many by the fearlessness or intermixture of their achievements; and a great number by the uniqueness of natural talent or aptitude of mind, for some particular study or course of life that awakens the curiosity or admiration of the multitude. We think it would be difficult at the present time to predict what future generations will give some Congressmen credit for, who have figured in the halls of legislation during the past few years. Many of them are men of powerful talents, of pre-eminent wisdom and inflexible integrity, who have been great in doing good; whose grand projects and mighty efforts are for the benefit of civilization, freedom and christianity. These men will go down to the grave in the fullness of fame. But there is another class who seem to be great in little things; who are always mounting some little scheme of minor importance in the present great tragedy. How the future will rank them we know not. Their efforts accomplish little, and it is reasonable to suppose their place in the niche of fame, will not be very high. This latter class of Congressmen have long been pursuing the Press of the South in vain. They gave to it that attention which the most vital measures of the country demanded. They have made assaults upon it, which, it was thought, would lay low the great instrument by which human knowledge is recorded and dissemi-

Cotton and gold continue to go up in the North, the latter having reached one dollar a pound in New-York.

MARRIED,

In Southampton county, Va., on the 8th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Ann Ellis, by the Rev. James Barnes, W. D. WILLIAMS, of Chatham county, N. C., to Mrs. A. E. ELLIS, daughter of the late John Byrne.

Confederate and Petersburg papers copy and send bills to Box 316, Raleigh, N. C.

To the Citizens of Jones County.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your county. If you elect me, and the war does not terminate in August next, I will discharge the duties of the office promptly, fairly and impartially. All I ask is that integrity which has characterized me in [illegible]

I am, respectfully,
Your friend and obt'd serv't,
LAFAYETTE DILLAHUNT.
May 29-4dawtd Co. K, 43d Reg't N. C. T.

Randolph and Alamance.—The true Conservatives of Alamance and Randolph counties are requested to meet in convention on the first Saturday in June, at Liberty, Randolph county, instead of the third Saturday in May, to put in nomination a candidate for the Senate, who will support for Governor Mr. Holden, endorsing the great principles of Gov. Brown and Vice President Stephens, to-wit: May 16-td

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for stump votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people calmly and fearlessly go to the polls and vote for the man of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4-td W. W. HOLDEN.

Editors' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

To the Voters of Old Lenoir.—Fellow Citizens and Brother Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. If I should be so fortunate as to be your choice on the first Thursday in August next I assure you that all business in my hands shall be attended to promptly, justly and impartially, should I be so fortunate as to escape the hands of death during the coming campaign. I am truly in hopes to hear of a like majority in favor of your obedient servant on the first Thursday in August next.

I am, very respectfully,
Your ons and brother
Of Old Lenoir County.
E. B. VAUGHAN.
May 23-4dawtd 2d Lt. Co. A, 66th Reg't N. C. T.

Johnston County.—We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidate to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. BYRNAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A. SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 30th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They believe the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace. June 2-dwtd

Standard, Conservative, Confederate, and Christian Advocate are requested to copy till day of election and send bills to this office.

Granville County.—C. H. K. TAYLOR for the Senate, Col. JAS. S. AMIS, MARK LANIER and Dr. P. W YOUNG for the Commons. The above ticket is recommended to the voters of Granville to represent us in the next General Assembly,

June 3-d1twit BY MANY CITIZENS.

We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election.

June 3-d3wtd

To the Voters of Wayne County.—In response to the solicitations of numerous friends I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff. If elected I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully. DAVID McKINNIE.

June 4-6t

For Sheriff of Chatham.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. G. ALBRIGHT as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of Chatham county at the election in August next. May 17-wtd

We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. WHITAKER a candidate for re-election to the Sheriffalty of Jones County.

June 2-d&wtd

We are authorized to announce Lieut. E. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next. April 21-dtwtd.